The Soybean Digest

Official Publication

OF

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 10 AUGUST • 1943

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THE *Soybean Digest*

GEO. M. STRAYER, Editor KENT PELLETT, Managing Editor

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IN THIS ISSUE

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"SOYBEANS GO TO WAR"

NOW — before you forget it — put a big red circle on your calendar around the dates of September 5, 6 and 7. If you want to keep abreast of the latest developments in the soybean industry you must attend. Growers, grain handlers, soybean processors, governmental officials — all will be included on the program. All will be vitally interested in the presentations.

Check the tentative program on page 10 of this issue. Notice the subjects and the nationally known speakers. Better make your travel and hotel reservations immediately!

In keeping with transportation and manpower shortages, this 23rd annual convention has been streamlined, speeded up, and shortened. It is being held over the Labor Day weekend in order to save every possible hour of working time. Speeches will be short and to the point. Only live subjects will be considered.

Sunday will be devoted to committee meetings, a board of directors meeting, and the annual business meeting of the American Soybean Association. A smoker at which an informal program will be presented, is scheduled for Sunday night. Monday will be the heavy day, devoted to formal presentations and discussion pertaining to them. The annual banquet will be held on Monday evening, followed by a tour of grain processing plants in Cedar Rapids on Tuesday.

Make your plans now — this is the most important conference ever held by the American Soybean Association. Soybeans are in the limelight. Keep abreast of developments — know what is coming — attend.

THIS NEEDS CLARIFICATION

THAT TWO governmental agencies headed in the same department should be working at such cross purposes as to encourage soy flour production and then ban its use in bread would be funny if it were not so alarming to the industry. After years of constructive work by Dr. W. J. Morse, Dr. J. A. LeClerc, Dr. Louise Stanley, of the Department of Agriculture, by Donald S. Payne of the War Food Administration, and after years of experimentation, introductory work, processing and merchandising by the soy flour manufacturers, the Pure Food and Drug Administration suddenly discovers that soy flour is an adulterant!!! And rules that it can not be used in bread except as a bleaching agent, and then in quantities of less than one-half of one percent.

A year ago Colonel Isker told us what the army thinks of soy flour. Dr. D. Breese Jones told us that rats fed 15 percent of soy flour grew four times as fast as rats fed only pure wheat flour. Lend-lease uses huge quantities of soy flour for shipment to our allies. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation (which has charge of feeding the peoples of conquered territories) plans to use even larger quantities of soy flour. The War Food Administration has announced that 12 times the 1942 volume of soy products will be available for use on the home front this coming year, in such items as bread and pastries. But now the Pure Food and Drug Administration collides headon with the rest of the government in ruling that if soy flour is used in bread it is no longer bread!

Perhaps the ruling was not an intentional thrust at soy flour. Perhaps it needs clarification. It is getting attention!! And we have asked for an official explanation at the Cedar Rapids War Conference. It may prove to be one of the highlights of the meetings.

THE RIGHT DIRECTION

LAST winter and spring we repeatedly pointed out on this page the desirability of planning governmental soybean programs with the growers, handlers and processors, rather than for them. It was our contention that the 1942 program would have worked better had men within the industry been given a voice in the planning.

Officials of Commodity Credit Corporation have taken the initial step to institute such a program. Growers, grain handlers and processors were called together at Chicago on July 27 to consider current plans, make their suggestions and criticisms, and get the over-all picture of what CCC has in mind.

We take this opportunity of commending them for this forward step. We predict that cooperation of the industry during the coming year will be much better because of it. We suggest that the discount schedules on sample grade beans, as recommended by a representative committee, will be much more fair than those in effect during the past year. The feeling within the industry is much better because of the explanation of plans in advance of announcement.

The first meeting was extremely beneficial. But we must go even farther! This should be but the first of a series of such meetings designed to solidify the soybean front, dispel undue criticism, and create harmony between governmental agencies and industry leaders. Other similar sessions should follow.

The AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION "WAR CONFERENCE" at Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on September 5-6 and 7.

YOU spare no expense to insure the general high quality of your product. Now, take one more step—**perfect your package**—and you've made 100 percent provision for a product as quality-high in the hands of the consumer as it was when it left your plant. Extensive tests prove that BAGPAK heavy duty multiwall paper bags are the ideal package for products that are packed in units of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. They are sift-proof and protect against moisture, odors and all forms of outside contamination.

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July 22

This photo of NITRAGIN test plots at an Eastern Experiment Station, taken July 22, shows heavier growth and darker color due to good inoculation. Weeds are gaining rapidly on the thin, less vigorous stand of uninoculated soybeans.

35 days later

By September 1, weeds had completely smothered the nitrogen-hungry crop, NOT inoculated. NITRAGIN that cost 12c an acre made this difference.

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Soybeans Can Be SOIL CONSERVING

By DWIGHT D. SMITH

THE INCREASED need for soybeans as an oil- and protein-producing crop confronts us with the problem of increasing the acreage of a crop usually considered conducive to erosion rather than conserving in its effects upon the soil. Because soybeans have been considered a crop of economic importance on Missouri claypan soils, even though soil erosion was encouraged by them as they were commonly grown following another cultivated crop, soil conservation research was directed towards methods of production by which erosion would be reduced to a practicable minimum, and with emphasis on grain as well as forage production.

The results of these studies — although some are of only one or two years duration — are presented as an aid toward the increase in soybean acreage for maximum grain production through soil treatments and with minimum soil destruction and soil loss through erosion. Soil conservation studies at Columbia, Bethany and McCredie, Mo., supplied the data.

Rows 42 and 8 Inches

The first measurements of erosion from soybeans were made on the erosion plots of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia during the 8-year period 1924-31. The beans were grown up and down the slope for hay, with rye for a winter cover crop. During the first four years they were planted in 42-inch rows, and during the second four-year period in 8-inch rows. Although the rainfall was different in these two periods, comparisons of runoff and soil loss can be made during each period with that from a continuous corn plot.

The data show that beans drilled in 8-inch rows allowed 89 per cent as much runoff and only 46 per cent as much soil loss as when grown in 42-inch rows. In the 42-inch rows they allowed nearly as much erosion as the corn.

A rotation of soybeans-wheat-meadow-corn with the beans drilled in 8-inch rows at the Bethany Erosion Farm during the eight-year period 1932-39 allowed only 75 per cent as much runoff and 62 per cent as much soil loss as a soybeans-oats-meadow-corn rotation with the beans in 42-inch rows. For the five-months period, May to September, which included soybean planting and harvest, the beans drilled in 8-inch rows allowed only 63 per cent as much runoff and soil loss as that from the soybeans in 42-inch cultivated rows.

At Bethany the yield of soybean hay was 18 per cent higher on the plot drilled in 8-inch rows than on the plot with 42-inch rows, and grain beans in the narrow rows yielded 27 per cent more than when grown in 42-inch rows. *Drilling of the beans in narrow rows on the highly fertile Shelby loam soil which could produce a heavy crop cover had advantages in yield increase as well as a marked decrease in erosion.*

Cover Crops

Barley seeded the last of August as a cover crop, following soybeans for hay, has been developing with sufficient rapidity to provide very good fall and winter cover. Wheat drilled as late as the fly-free date has not met this test. If seeded in late August, undoubtedly it would provide a crop cover as protective against erosion as that of barley. Observations indicate that rye, when seeded in August, also furnishes excellent fall and winter cover. *The date of seeding the cover crop to permit ample fall growth has been the important factor rather than the type of small grain used.*

In general, reliance must be placed on other conservation practices for control of erosion during the winter. Among these is the mulch effect of well-scattered combined soybean straw, which will be as effective as any cover crop seeded after harvest of the grain.

Soil Conditions

It is evident from observation that the preceding crop and the condition of the soil in terms of stable granular soil structure are factors in the extent of erosion under soybeans which deserve attention. Soybeans generally have been grown in a rotation following corn. Erosion losses for the corn-drilled soybean-wheat-meadow rotation have been the highest of any rotation on terraced land at the Bethany Experiment Farm. Soybeans occupied the land for the 5-months period May to September, and in that time lost 2.89 tons soil per acre in comparison to 3.0 tons per acre lost from corn, and 0.31 ton per acre lost from meadow. Thus, soybeans drilled solid were not quite as conducive to erosion as corn when they followed corn, and when corn had the advantage of following meadow in the rotation.

Soybeans have been grown for hay in three different rotations at the McCredie Experiment Farm. The soil loss for the barley-meadow-soybean rotation, with the beans following sod, had averaged only 1.86 tons per acre per year. The loss was 5.68 tons per acre for the annual rotation of winter barley-soybeans — the same as for a corn-oats-meadow rotation — and 8.51 tons per acre for the 4-year rotation of wheat and lespedeza-lespedeza-corn-soybeans.

The structural condition of the soil as influenced by the amount of tillage preceding the soybean crop is a significant factor in determining erosion under soybeans. These studies point out the possibility that soybeans have been considered a crop conducive to erosion because of their position in the rotation rather than because of any characteristics of the beans. If the beans follow sod crops in the rotation, they cannot be classified as particularly conducive to erosion.

Soil Treatment

Lime appears to be the soil treatment most consistently effective for increasing yields of soybeans in Missouri. The soybean hay yield from limed plots on Putnam silt loam on both the McCredie and the University South Farm averaged 1.84 tons per acre during a 3-5 year period. This was 31 per cent more than from the untreated plots. The lime was applied at the beginning of the experiments and a phosphate and potash fertilizer with the small grain of the rotation.

Lime alone, or 0-20-10 fertilizer alone, did not significantly increase the grain yield of soybeans at McCredie during 1940, but using lime and 0-20-10 fertilizer together increased the grain yield from 16.9 to 21.4 bushels per acre, or 27 per cent, where the fertilizer was placed in narrow bands on each side of the seed row by a corn planter-fertilizer attachment, and 20.7 bushels per acre where the fertilizer was placed on the plow sole in plowing of the sod for the soybeans.

Contouring

Contouring of corn at Bethany reduced the water loss 20 per cent as an average, and the soil loss 52 per cent. The yearly range of effectiveness of contouring as a means of reducing soil erosion varied from 3 to 86 per cent, depending on the intensity and distribution of rainfall during each year.

The average soybean grain yield on nine Missouri farm fields planted on the contour during 1942 was 22.6 bushels per acre, or 12 per cent greater than that of beans planted up and down hill, which averaged 20.2 bushels per acre. Four of the nine fields showed significant yield increases with contouring. The yield differences on the other five fields were not significant. Six of the fields were on Grundy silt loam.

Contour plantings of soybeans at the Bethany Experiment Farm during 1942 gave increased yields on the areas of deeper surface soil, and lower yields on the areas of shallower surface soil. At McCredie there was no difference in yield for the two row directions.

The rainfall in general was ample, well distributed, and low in intensity during 1942.

● *Soybeans have been getting too much of the blame for erosion problems, according to highly important results obtained from tests at the Missouri Experiment Station. Mr. Smith has been Research Associate in the Department of Soils, University of Missouri and Project Supervisor of the Bethany and McCredie Conservation Experiment Stations since 1938. He is a graduate of Kansas State College.*

Thus, increases in yield from contouring could not be expected in all localities, and the average yield difference for all cases measured in 1942 would be small. *The long-time effect of conserving soil fertility by the retention of the surface soil body in consequence of contouring would act to further increase the yield differences.*

Observations of soybeans on the claypan soils during 1942 indicated that the stand and yield were reduced on level fields and contoured areas of gently sloping fields where excess June rainfall did not readily drain from the soil surface. Thus, *the practices of laying out contour lines with a small grade to facilitate drainage toward a grassed waterway, and progressive planting down slope from each contour line, should be safeguards to be followed in contour planting of soybeans on claypan soils.*

Conclusions

These studies show the importance of careful soil management if soybean grain production per acre is to be increased. They indicate that soybeans are conducive to erosion as a crop, only when their position or order in the rotation follows a crop in which excessive tillage has caused the destruction of the granular soil structure during growth of the crop and when they, too, are in wide cultivated rows. Soybeans following sod were not very conducive to erosion, but following corn they were.

The fact that soybeans can be either erosion-conducing or soil-conserving reminds us that they are a hazardous crop for widespread production on sloping land. Measured erosion from soybeans has been almost wholly from plots no longer than the normal terrace spacing. Thus, the losses as reported are a measure of the soil movement between terraces, if not farmed on the contour. Losses from fields with full length slopes would be several times higher.

In soybean production on sloping land, the beans should not be used in addition to corn, but in place of corn in a soil-conserving rotation, and with all the fertility building practices and supporting soil conservation practices recommended for the particular piece of land.

On the claypan soils, lime appears very essential, and the use of phosphate and potash fertilizer with the beans as well as with the small grain of the rotations is a very profitable, if not an essential practice for economical production. There is the indication of value in putting fertilizer at greater depths in the soil as occurs where fertilizer is plowed under. The grain production was higher the deeper the surface soil, possibly not only through increase in fertility offered in the deeper root zone, but also through the more ample water supply conserved in the deeper zone for rainfall storage.

Most sloping fields require terraces with contour tillage as the necessary supporting practices for soybean rotations. On fields of short slope and irregular topography, contour tillage with grassed waterways or buffer strip-cropping with grassed waterways would be practical supporting practices.

These data suggest that soil conservation is not inimical to increased soybean production for grain, but rather it is the very essence of it. Conservation of water and of soil fertility either as applied soil treatments, or represented in increased depth of the soil retained against erosion, are all helps in securing larger yields per acre, so essential in economic and increased production.

—s b d—

INCREASE BEAN GOALS FOR '44

The War Food Administration has announced a 1944 production program for planting a record total of about 380 million acres in crops and for maintaining the production of meat, dairy products, and eggs at high levels next year.

Specific acreage goals for all crops will be developed for 1944 just as soon as this year's acreage and yields can be determined more definitely. However, on the basis of prospective food requirements, it seems likely that an increase of 30 to 40 percent above 1943 will be needed for dry edible beans and peas, 20 to 25 percent for peanuts, and 15 to 20 percent for soybeans used as beans.

It will be important next year for livestock producers to grow as much as possible of their own feed requirements. In the Corn Belt and Lake States, first call should be given to soybeans, corn, dry beans, potatoes, flax, and canning crops.

—s b d—

Spencer Kellogg & Sons of Des Moines have completed a number of improvements on their plant, one of which was the installation of Calumet super capacity buckets.

Soybeans can be grown successfully without serious soil erosion. For conservation of soil, contour planting and terraces are two of the essential practices on sloping land.

SOYBEANS AFTER THE WAR

By DR. L. J. NORTON

☆

● *Second in a series of articles on the postwar position of soybeans. Dr. Norton has been connected with the University of Illinois or the Farm Credit Administration since 1923, working on various phases of farmers' marketing and financial problems. Currently he is professor of Agricultural Economics and Chief in Agricultural Marketing at the Illinois Experiment Station. He owns an Illinois farm and grows soybeans for sale.*

☆

THIS TOPIC involves two questions. First, what will be the general position of American agriculture after wartime demands subside? The soybean will be affected by this general picture. Second, what will be the relative effect on soybeans of the decline in the special demands which have emerged in wartime for the oilseed crops.

The general answer to these two questions is that the price levels of all our products are likely to be lower after the war than at present and that prices of oil seeds will likely decline relatively more than the average from their strong wartime position. Some decline may occur in the over-all production of farm products; although, in the corn belt where the bulk of the soybeans are grown, the level of production depends more on the weather than on prices. If the prices of soybeans decline relative to other products, the acreage in the crop will undoubtedly be reduced.

To Repeat?

Based on historical analysis, the most likely course of the demand for and price of farm products will be somewhat as follows: For the duration of the war, strong prices crowding on and, in some cases, cracking ceiling prices; for perhaps two seasons after the war is won in Europe continued strong demand and perhaps even higher prices based on heavy exports and continued high demands at home; then a period of downward readjustment to whatever level of demand the domestic market will support; then a period with a rather good level of demand based on the likelihood of rather active business in this country. This was the pattern in 1918-1929. Not unlikely it will be repeated. Certainly after the brief period when we relieve famine and distress in Europe, we should not count on any export demand for our major food products. If this is the general pattern, soybeans will follow.

Soybean production is being built up in the war period in order to fill the gap in our vegetable oil supply caused by losses of sources of supply in the Southwest Pacific and to provide a high class source of protein, primarily for stock feed and secondarily for human food. When world trade in oil seeds and oilseed products returns to normal channels after the war, these special demands will disappear, and a decline in the wartime position of soybeans may be anticipated.

If the United States were willing to face up to realities and bring its cotton production into line with the real demands for American cotton, a large gap would be provided in our supply of domestic vegetable oils, which would logically be filled by soybeans, and perhaps by peanuts. But in the period that we are considering, we are likely to be growing considerable cotton to be stored in warehouses under government loans. This cotton will produce seed as a byproduct which will go into domestic use.

Competition

There will likely be some carryover into the postwar period of some of the wartime developments in connection with soybeans. The only really significant use of soybean meal has been for livestock feed. The war has expanded the demand for all protein feeds, and thousands of farmers have used more protein feed than they ever did before. Very likely this will lead to a broadened use in the postwar period. Possibly also some of the various food uses for soybean flour with which we will experiment will turn up some products that will prove to be popular as human foods on a broad scale. But we must not underestimate the intense conservatism of people in regard to diets. However, in comparison with animal sources of proteins, soybean products will be cheap, which will leave room for wide profit margins to finance promotion and sales effort or to be reflected in lower prices to consumers.

The competition among vegetable oils and between vegetable and animal fats is likely to be severe with the return of normal world trade. The principal advantage of the vegetable oils will be in their economy. Whether soybean oil has a particular superiority which will give it any advantage in competition with the other vegetable oils is doubtful.

It seems reasonable to anticipate some decline in the acreage of the soybean crop in the immediate postwar period. If such a decline comes, it will most likely come in the areas into which soybeans have spread in the war period, unless farmers in certain of these areas find that soybeans have special advantages. The soybeans will likely go off the hilly and rolling lands where they tend to induce erosion and concentrate on the more level lands. They are likely to stay where acre yields are hig' in relation to usual corn yields.

We still know too little about the long-run effects of soybeans on general farm productivity. This will only be discovered by the behavior of yields of various crops over a series of years under actual farm conditions. What the cumulative effect of growing two heavy crops like hybrid corn and soybeans will be on yields on different types of soils is not yet fully known. If farmers in the better parts of the corn belt have to choose between reducing corn or soybeans, they will likely cut their acreages of soybeans. That is, if a sensible national farm policy gives them the liberty to choose.

Soybeaners Meet With CCC

● SHAPE UP '44 PROGRAM

Soybean producers, handlers and processors from throughout the major soybean producing area were called together at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on Tuesday July 27 to consider plans for the 1943 Commodity Credit Corporation soybean marketing program. Invitations to the meeting were issued by W. H. Jasspon of CCC.

C. C. Farrington, vice-president of CCC, was in charge of the meeting. The morning session was devoted to the discussion of discounts and grading rules, after a general review of the present status of the 1943 program as planned by CCC, and after a review of the objectives of the governmental soybean programs.

Tentative plans for the 1943 CCC soybean loan and purchase program were presented by C. J. McCormack of the Washington office of that agency. Major changes from previous purchase programs included premiums for low moisture content beans (below 14 percent), a revision of the green- and field-damage discounts, and the increasing of the handling charge allowed local elevators for in and out clearance to 5 cents per bushel.

Green Damage

Because of apparent differences of opinion concerning the proper discounts for green and field damage, a committee was authorized to draw recommendations for presentation to the meeting. Appointed to the committee were J. C. Hackelman, Extension Agronomist, University of Illinois, Chairman; George Strayer, secretary, American Soybean Association, representing the producers; D. J. Bunnell of Central Soya Co., representing the processors; Elmer Messman, representing the AAA; and E. B. Evans of Decatur, Ill., representing the country elevators.

The committee met during the lunch hour and upon the reconvening of the meeting presented a report which recommended a revision of the green damaged discounts to one cent on soybeans containing 8.1% to 15% green damage; one cent additional discount on green damage from 15.1% to 20%; one cent additional on green damage from 20.1% to 25%; and one cent additional for each 5% increase in green damage above 25%. Green damage was defined as including not only frost damage but also damage from immaturity due to other causes.

Discounts

Discounts recommended for field damage were: ½c discount for each 1% damage to 25%; 1c discount for each 1% from 25% to 60% damage, and 1½c discount for each 1% above 60% damage.

Recommendations of the committee were adopted without dissenting vote, so it is expected that these or very similar discounts will be authorized by the CCC for use on the 1943 crop. It should be recognized that these discounts apply only to soybeans grading sample grade. Discounts on beans in grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 remain as before.

Second major topic for discussion was that of the arrangements to be made with processors for the handling of the 1943 crop. W. H. Jasspon, of the Washington office of CCC, who is in charge of the processing contracts, presented the tentative plans for the handling of CCC beans. Contracts were not yet ready for presentation.

Third major problem, and one which came in for a large amount of discussion, is that of proper distribution of soybean meal supplies. Two possible plans of distribution were presented by O. D. Kline, in charge of protein feed distribution programs for the War Food Administration. There was a large amount of discussion by representatives of feed mixers, general farm organizations, local feed dealers, and meal sales representatives of soybean processing firms. While no definite program was yet ready for final announcement, it is very evident that all necessary steps will be taken to assure proper distribution of oilseed meals in order to assure the greatest possible livestock gains.

Meal Price

The floor price on soybean oil meal from 1943 crop beans will be raised to a point where it is more in line with prices of carbohydrate feeds, rather than unequitably low as during the past year.

Presenting many problems to the local handler of beans will be the premiums on low moisture content. This arrangement will necessitate moisture tests on each load of beans as it comes to the elevator, with price adjustments accordingly. While this is a step in the right direction from the standpoint of the producer, encouraging proper varieties and production methods, it will necessitate untold testing on the part of the elevator operator. Whether or not it will work remains to be seen. Elevator operators voiced unanimous opposition to it at the meeting.

SEND US YOUR BEAN PICTURES

The Soybean Digest will pay cash for good photos.

Soybeaners doubtless have many good pictures in their files. **The Digest** is willing to pay cash for the privilege of printing them.

Now is the time for good field shots. Soybeaners, get out the camera, take a picture of the wife in the middle of that lush 40-acre field, and send us the result.

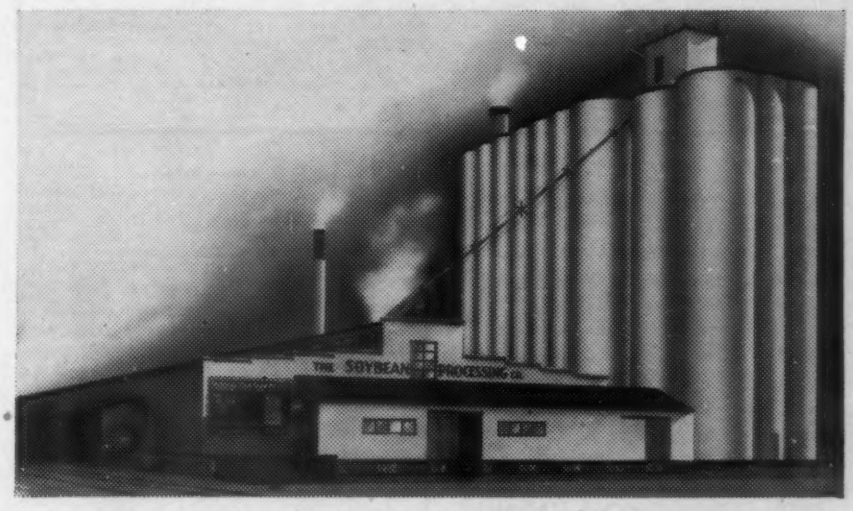
We will pay two dollars for each photo accepted. For the best photograph of any month, we will pay five dollars, provided that three or more are accepted for publication.

Acceptable photos might show the results of inoculation or other cultural practices; photos of contouring or terracing; action shots such as planting, cultivating or combining; or scenes in elevators or processing plants; beans in the garden or on the table.

Persons submitting winning pictures agree to furnish the negatives to **The Soybean Digest** for reprint purposes. All pictures accepted become the property of **The Soybean Digest** and will be retained for publication purposes.

Photos received on or before September 1 will be considered for publication in our September issue. Those received at a later date will be considered for subsequent issues.

Iowa Firm Merges With Borden



Merger of the Soy Bean Processing Company of Waterloo, Iowa with the Borden Company through an exchange of stock, has been announced by T. G. Montague, president of Borden's, and C. E. Butler, president of the Waterloo concern.

Expansion of the Waterloo plant's processing capacity from 3,500 bushels to 7,500 bushels daily is planned if the necessary priorities on equipment can be obtained.

Butler will remain as president of the Waterloo company. Other officers are: E. M. O'Connor, Waterloo, vice president; C. F. Kieser, New York, vice president (also vice president of the Borden company); E. L. Noetzel, New York, treasurer (also treasurer of the Borden company); W. H. Rebman, New York, secretary, (also secretary of the Borden company); J. W. Henderson, Waterloo, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; George Bittner, New York, assistant treasurer; A. B. Pray, New York, assistant treasurer; D. T. Orton, New York, assistant secretary, and T. D. Waibel, New York, assistant secretary.

SOY FLOUR RULING ALARMS TRADE

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TO SOYBEAN GROWERS AND THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY:

The Soybean grower and Soybean industry are facing a new crisis. Busy as we are with demands of war we have become oblivious to the fact that our domestic market, the only one that will count when the war is over, is being steadily undermined.

The latest attack is made evident by a suggested pure food and drug act regarding the manufacture of bread. By the suggested specifications this act decrees soya flour is to be used in the making of bread only as a bleaching agent. Therefore only ½ of 1% may be added to bread. If over ½% is used in a loaf it cannot be called bread. The highly nutritive protein value of soya flour is overlooked altogether. One of the most valued food fortifications in existence is to be used **as a bleaching agent only** when, through meat rationing, the diet of the nation is suffering a lack of protein. A pinch of soya flour is permitted in a loaf of bread when 10% of it could be used to the benefit of the whole nation.

Our government has recognized this to the extent of upping production of soya flour from 12,000 tons in 1941 to 750,000 tons in 1943. This radical increase in output has been easily consumed by Lend-Lease and by the joint armies of the Allies.

But what of the vast increase in acreage after the war? And what of the dozens of new plants built by priorities so readily granted by the government? The justification of such acreage and the existence of these new plants is based on the demand of soya meal, soya oil, **plus** the demand of soya flour for human consumption. If when peace conditions prevail again, the food demand is cut off abruptly only disaster can fall to the lot of grower and processor.

Surely the government which instigated the present high level of production can be looked to to support the structure built by its own demand! Is the answer to this rightful claim of grower and industry the recent pure food and drug law pertaining to the use of soya in bread? Are we turning back again to prewar conditions when attack took the form of prohibition by the B.A.I. against any soya fortifications in meat products although skimmed milk, corn flour and other cereals were freely approved? Our acreage was limited then, our plants were comparatively few and could face the premeditated check to the natural expansion without too great a cost.

But now, in 1943, 44 or 45, whatever the year coming soon, when we face the peace with an expanded acreage and industry, how can we meet these curtailments and suppressions without irredeemable disaster? We can't. This time we must fight. **Before** the years of peace arrive we must fight for a decent share in the food picture, fight unfair curtailment whenever we find it and be prepared to assume our rightful responsibility as the important health factor which we are in the diet of our nation.

C. F. MARSHALL.

● *Reproduced on this page are a letter and a U. S. Department of Agriculture news release which explain the confusion and consternation in the soybean industry caused by conflicting policies of two different arms of the federal government. The Department of Agriculture has done everything possible to encourage the growing of soybeans. A late news release, which is reproduced in the right-hand box, from the War Food Administration announced a 12-fold increase in soy products to be available for home consumption in bread and other foods next year. The soy flour millers have greatly expanded their facilities in an effort to comply with this program. Imagine the general astonishment, therefore, at a ruling by the Pure Food and Drug Administration on August 3 that in reality will outlaw the use of soy flour in bread made by commercial bakers! This ruling and its effect are explained in the letter from C. F. Marshall of Allied Mills, Inc.*

On receipt of the letter from Mr. Marshall, the officers of the Association acted at once, asking for an immediate clarification of government policy. Letters have been addressed to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Marvin F. Jones, Director of the War Food Administration; Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of the Food Distribution Administration; and Paul McNutt, War Manpower Director. The Food and Drug Administration has been asked to send a representative to the forthcoming War Conference of the Association in Cedar Rapids in order to make an explanation of this ruling. Readers will be kept informed of later developments.

Advance Release

U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

War Food Administration

To strengthen U. S. wartime diets nutritionally, more than 12 times the quantity of soya products available last year has been allocated to civilians for a year's period ending June 30, 1944, the War Food Administration has announced.

While the bulk of the supply will be used for war purposes overseas, particularly for meeting the critical nutritional needs of countries liberated or expected to be liberated by the Allies, the tremendous expansion in production will permit U. S. civilians to use large quantities of these high-protein products. They have been allocated 27 out of every hundred pounds of soybean flour, flakes, and grits, produced, or 362,500,000 pounds — a decided increase over the estimated 30 million pounds used domestically last year.

For use here at home, soya products — both full fat and those from which most of the natural oil of the bean has been extracted — will be included in bread, soup powders, macaroni, breakfast cereals, and in pancake and similar mixes. Also both types of the products, in the form of flour and grits, will be available for housewives to use, not as substitutes for wheat flour, but as protein fortifiers in breads, cakes, pastry, pancakes, meat loaves and other home-cooked standbys.

Many of these soya-supplemented foods, only now going into large-scale production, are not expected to be available on a national basis for consumers in any quantity until October or November. Allocations by quarters contemplate that use of soya products during the first quarter, ending September 30, will be relatively small as compared with each of the succeeding quarters.

Rich in protein, minerals and vitamins, soybean products are valuable at home as supplements to meat, milk and eggs. Very often abroad they must be substitutes for these foods. For overseas use, dry soup powders and porridges are being fortified with soya flour. A special cheese mix, which can be used either as a soup, or spread sauce, has been developed. Soya flour will probably also be used in making macaroni and spaghetti to be exported.

Peoples in liberated areas may receive as much as 55 out of every hundred pounds of soya products produced — almost 744 million pounds out of the 1,350,000,000 pounds expected to be available for the period July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944.

Our Allies will get about 240 million pounds — 17 out of every hundred. All other claimants including U. S. military and war services, U. S. territories, Greece, and the Red Cross will receive a total of about 4 million pounds, or less than 1 out of every 100 available.

U. S. Armed Forces, whose requirements are usually met before those of any other group, need relatively small quantities of the supply of soya products because they are adequately provided with the nutritional content of these products from other foods, such as meat, milk and eggs.

Crop Prospects Show Improvement

• FORECAST 200 MILLION BUSHELS

AFTER all the gloom spread in growers' ranks by the abnormally late, wet spring over most of the soybean belt, weather conditions in late July stimulated remarkably rapid crop development, and a surprising amount of the time lost by late planting has been recovered.

Digest correspondents predict yields up to normal, though few expect a repetition of last year's bumper crop. Some reports coming from northern states now tend to discount the effect that might be caused by unseasonably early frosts this year. Reports on current moisture conditions vary.

August 1 indications are for a 1943 soybean crop of 200,328,000 bushels from a total of 11,527,000 acres, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 209 million bushels from 10.8 million acres last year. Condition is reported at 82 percent, 5 points higher than the 10-year average. A national average yield of 17.4 bushels is indicated, a bushel above the 10-year average but 2 bushels below that for 1942.

Reports from *Digest* correspondents, as of August 1:

Illinois

Rock Island Lines: 1943 acreage in Rock Island territory approximately 10 percent over 1942. Crop growing well after late start. Unusually clean of weeds. With favorable fall production should exceed average.

Russell Davis, Clayton, for west: 75 percent would be caught by October 1 frost. Stands generally good but season too short for big yield. Subsoil moisture plentiful and showers as needed. Killing frost date will determine amount cut for hay. Practically no other hay available. Most fields clean of weeds. June 1 plantings in full bloom, but last planting will not bloom before Aug. 15.

O. O. Mowery, farm adviser, Macoupin County: Some corn acreage has been diverted to beans and other emergency crops.

Iowa

Maurice Reilly, State AAA, Des Moines: Maturity 110 percent of normal. Yield outlook and moisture conditions very good. 5 percent would be caught by October 1 frost.

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast: Maturity 100 percent. 15 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost. Cattle feeding plans will influence amount cut for hay. $1.80 support price encourages saving for grain. Beans never looked better.

State Crop Report: With an indicated condition of 93 on August 1, the prospective total production of this crop for beans is greater than last year providing about the same proportion of the acreage is harvested for beans.

Indiana

J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, for south central: Maturity 10 days to 2 weeks late for 80 percent of crop. Rest very late sown, 2 to 3 weeks late. Barring unseasonable frost, yield 80 to 85 percent normal. Moisture perfect for rapid growth, danger of too much rain now for maturing period. 15 to 20 percent would be caught by October 1 frost. 5 percent for hay. Unusually heavy growth, presaging serious lodging later for weak-stemmed varieties. Never saw greater number beautiful, dark green, level fields.

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio: Maturity fully 15 days late. Moisture excessive some localities. Easily 40 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost. Majority of fields have spots hurt by excessive rains. Need exceptional combination of showers, sunshine and late frost to mature normal crop. Much of northwest Ohio has had most unfavorable season in history. Very little for hay. We are increasing new Earliana variety. They look good.

Ohio

R. D. Lewis and D. F. Beard, Agronomy Dept., Ohio State University: Maturity 1 to 2 weeks late, with yield outlook average. Moisture conditions variable, generally above normal. 20-25 percent would be hurt by Oct. 1 frost. Probably less than 15 percent for hay as weather favorable for other hay and pasture crops.

State AAA, Columbus: Maturity in some sections 2 weeks late. Good growing conditions have brought beans closer to normal than expected. Yield outlook average to less than average due to late planting and excessive moisture, with moisture conditions still normal to excessive. 25 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost.

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, for central: Maturity 10 days late. Moisture conditions almost ideal since planting time. We might have close to normal yield. Surprising how fast prospects for 1943 production have changed. Generally soybean fields look very promising. None for hay.

Arkansas

Charles F. Simmons, extension agronomist, Little Rock: Crop good but great need of moisture. No general rains for past month and crop deteriorating though general rain would offset most of damage. Practically all beans will be ready for combining after Oct. 8. Oct. 1 frost would result in serious shattering losses with Ogden and Arksoy varieties, which make up over 75 percent of our beans, and seriously damage yield of Delsta, Mamloxi, Woods' Yellow, and other varieties of late Oct. maturity. Feed shortage and drought causing harvest for hay of considerable acreage planted for oil.

G. H. Banks, Purina Mills, Osceola, for northeast: Acreage 90 to 95 percent Ralsoy and other Arksoy types. Dry weather causing slow pod development and some shedding. Because of extreme shortage alfalfa at least 3 alfalfa dehydrators in Mississippi County have dehydrated considerable acreage green soybeans.

Albin Anderson, Dewitt, for Arkansas County: No rain since June. Worst drought since 1930. Oil beans in bloom. 5 percent for hay.

Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, for east and central: Maturity 2 weeks early. Many varieties now blooming and podding, not enough moisture at critical stage. Not over 10 percent for hay.

Missouri

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, Columbia: Weather conditions last half July stimulated rapid development, overcoming much of effect late planting. Yield outlook average or better. Moisture ample in most areas. Some scattered dry spots. As a guess, 15 percent might be caught by Oct. 1 frost. 20 to 25 percent for hay.

Michigan

A. A. Johnson, Secretary Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing: Maturity mostly 2 to 3 weeks late. Yield outlook below 5 year average. Moisture conditions very good over most of state. From 40 to 50 percent would be injured by Oct. 1 frost. Very small percentage for hay.

Samuel T. Busey, Deerfield, for southeast: Beans growing rapidly. Canadian Kabot, Canadian Strain Mandarin and Richland have well filled pods. Excellent growing weather, outlook for early varieties good, but perhaps 40 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost. Not over 10 percent for hay. Considerable will be plowed under.

Minnesota

John W. Evans, Montevideo, southwest central: Beans beginning to blossom, moisture conditions excellent, yield prospects good. Small percentage would be caught by Oct. 1 frost. Soybeans have done well this summer where fields could be kept clean. Fields planted late on low ground weedy. At least 50 percent in state for hay.

N. C. Bieter, Faribault, for central and south: Maturity about normal for early plantings. Fields very weedy, too wet for early cultivation. Crop now further along than at this time last season. Only late planting, perhaps 10 to 15 percent, would be caugh by Oct. 1 frost. Many leaves bug eaten, full of small holes, which doubtless will cut down yield.

W. G. Green, Lakefield, for southwest: Our seeded acreage cut considerably below last year, and more loss by rain, so acreage to be harvested about 25 percent of 1942. None for hay. 10 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost.

Wisconsin

Geo. Briggs, extension agronomist, Madison: Beans planted on time in excellent stage maturity. Yield outlook good but need rain many areas. With normal growth, 75 percent should mature as seed for Oct. 1 frost. Soybeans demonstrate value in wet areas, being more immune to wet conditions than corn. 20 percent for hay if conditions favorable. Otherwise, more for hay and silage with corn.

Kansas

E. A. Cleavinger, extension director, Manhattan, for east: Maturity 100 percent on regularly planted beans. Many acres planted after small grain very late. Yield outlook 15 bushel average for state, but beans planted after oats and wheat not counted. 1 percent or less for hay. Stands secured this year much better than in 1942 due to better seed.

Rock Island Lines: Acreage increased 30 to 100 percent in Rock Island territory, looking good.

State Crop Report: Beans making rapid growth, in all stages of development, from plants having just emerged to flowering stage.

Nebraska

Kenneth M. Reed, Gage County Agent: Yield outlook good with very few that would be caught by Oct. 1 frost.

Robert H. Monts, Assoc. Agr. Statistician, Lincoln: Moisture situation in soybean area generally very favorable. July rainfall above normal in southeast. Most fields look very good, with many fields planted in 42-inch rows, show good stands in row, relatively clean, good height and color. But conditions spotted with numerous weedy, poor fields.

Peter Marr, Fremont, for east: Maturity about normal, yield outlook above average. 10 percent would be caught by Oct. 1 frost. 1 percent for hay.

North Dakota

B. E. Groom, Secretary Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo: Crop drowned out many places, particularly limited areas Red River Valley. For past two weeks high temperatures and very little rain, bringing crop along very rapidly. Late crops damaged some by extreme heat.

(Continued on page 12)

"SOYBEANS GO TO WAR"

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION WAR CONFERENCE

Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 5-6-7

(Tentative Program — Subject to Change)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

2:30 p.m. Committee meetings

6:00 p.m. Board of directors meeting

8:00 p.m. Annual business meeting

9:00 p.m. "Use of Soybeans in the Chinese Diet," Dr. H. W. Miller, International Nutrition Laboratory, Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Film Strip, "Soybean Production, Improvement and Utilization," Purdue University

Informal Discussion and General Get-together

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

9:00 a.m. "What the Soybean Means to Iowa," Harry Linn, State Secretary of Agriculture

"Bureau of Plant Industry's Soybean Program," Dr. W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington

"Development and Distribution of New Soybean Varieties," Dr. J. L. Carter, Agronomist, U. S. Regional Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.

"Regional Laboratory's Study of Soybean Diseases," Dr. W. B. Allington, Assistant Plant Pathologist, University of Illinois

"Problems of Processing Green Soybeans," H. R. Schultz, Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Iowa

"Soybean Industry as Seen by a Grower," Prominent Grower

General Discussion

1:15 p.m. "You're in the Oil Business Now," Lamar Kishlar, Manager of Research, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis

"Federal Grading Standards Need Revision," G. H. Iftner, Director Grain Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago

"Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 Soybean Price Supporting and Processing Program," J. H. Lloyd, Assistant Regional Director CCC, Chicago

"The 1943 Soybean Oil Meal Distribution Program," O. D. Kline, AAA, Washington

"Soybean Research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," Dr. W. H. Goss, Senior Chemical Engineer, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria

"The Ohio Early Variety Campaign," Member of Committee

"Explanation of Pure Food and Drug Administration Rulings," Speaker to Be Announced

7:00 p.m. Banquet, "SOYBEANS GO TO WAR"

"Soybeans in the United Nations Food Picture," Donald S. Payne, Chief Soya Products Section, Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington

"Work of the Soya Kitchen," E. L. Rhoades, Secretary Soy Flour Association, Chicago

"The Protein Shortage," Member of Feed Industry Council

Entertainment

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

9:00 a.m. Tour of Cedar Rapids Grain Processing Plants — Quaker Oats Co., Cargill Inc. Soybean Plant, Pennick & Ford, and Honeymead Products Co.

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Crop Report

(Continued from page 9)

Maryland

C. E. Burkhead, Senior Agricultural Statistician, College Park: An unusually large acreage late planted beans in Delaware and Maryland. Considerable acreage just up, and possible will make beans. Crop as whole no earlier than normal. Intense damage from dry weather. Delaware and Maryland driest section in U. S.

North Carolina

J. A. Rigney, Agronomy Dept., Raleigh: Yield outlook very good. Moisture conditions excellent. 20 to 25 percent for hay. Several Piedmont farmers planted for hay but good crops of clover and lespedeza will enable them to leave beans for seed. Acreage apparently overestimated because of labor shortage in putting in crops after small grain, potatoes, etc.

South Carolina

W. R. Paden, Agronomist, Clemson: Yield outlook good for hay, fair for beans. 75 to 80 percent for hay.

Mississippi

T. M. Patterson, Jackson: Because of comparatively dry season in principal soybean area, crop may be slightly below normal. Lack of moisture and late planting resulted in slow growth. Due to labor shortage, suspension war goals, plus severe grain shortage, appears 35 to 40 percent beans seeded for beans will be harvested for hay, with 40-50 percent total planted acreage for hay.

Paul R. Henson, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Stoneville: Due to continued hot dry weather soybeans on lighter soil types are dying and being cut for hay. With pasture failing over much of area, a large acreage beans will be cut for hay.

New York

F. P. Bussell, Crops Department, Ithaca, for central and western: Maturity about 10 days late. Moisture conditions mostly excellent with yield outlook fair to good. With good growing weather most fields beyond frost damage Sept. 20. Small amount for hay due to large supply of other hay. Weather conditions have favored soybeans and good growth is rule in most fields. Have made up at least 2 weeks of time lost by delayed planting.

—s b d—

URGES SUPPORT OF H. R. 2,400

Pointing out that the soybean farmer at present has over a 20 million dollar stake in the margarine market, Paul T. Truitt, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, strongly urges support in Congress of H. R. 2,400, which was introduced by Fulmer of South Carolina.

This bill, if enacted into law, will repeal the excise taxes and license fees imposed by the federal government on margarine. Further, says Truitt, such a step by the federal government will set a proper and urgent example to the remaining states which cling to the undemocratic concept of singling out one food product for discriminatory taxation.

Truitt points out that nutritionists have called for an increased consumption of fat in order to maintain adequate nutrition on the home front. Margarine has been included in Essential Food Group No. 7, which has been recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, yet the fact remains that margarine distribution is hedged about and curtailed by restrictive federal and state laws.

Build New Iowa Bean Mills

• INCREASE NATIONAL CAPACITY

The total Iowa soybean processing capacity will be greaty enlarged by the construction of new plants before next year.

A large number of firms have applied for the necessary priorities for the construction of soybean processing plants in the state. Some already have obtained the priorities and have begun construction. These include some farmer's cooperative associations and elevators.

Processing capacity in the soy belt will be increased from 106 to 120 million bushels annually, reports C. C. Farrington, vice president of Commodity Credit Corporation. Most of the plants for which expansion has been approved are in Iowa and Minnesota.

According to the best information available to *The Digest*, the following firms have priorities:

Sioux Soya Company, has begun operation of the first section of its $150,000 plant at Sioux City.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Clinton, solvent plant.

Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, Hubbard, two-expeller unit.

Hamilton County Cooperative Association, Stratford.

Boone Valley Cooperative Processing Association, Eagle Grove.

Joe Sinaiko Company, Fairfield.

Muscatine Processing Company, Muscatine.

Farmers Cooperative Company, Dike, one-expeller unit.

Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Martelle, one-expeller unit.

West Bend Elevator Co., West Bend, one-expeller unit.

Farmers Cooperative Association, Ralston, one-expeller unit.

Big 4 Cooperative Processing Association, Sheldon.

The North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association plans to incorporate for $100,000 and operate a plant at Manly.

The Iowa Soya Company is constructing a solvent plant at Redfield.

With so many new plants in prospect, it should be possible to process a much larger percentage of Iowa's 1944 bean crop within the borders of the state than was the case last year. A total of 13 processing plants have been in operation in Iowa during the 1942-43 season.

—s b d—

Research men of the various companies manufacturing soy flour have formed the Soy Food Research Council, with headquarters at 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. The council will pass on all technical information on soy flour put out by the parent association, Soy Flour Association, as well as collect data on all technical matters pertaining to soy flour through research in the laboratories of the individual members.

—s b d—

Malcolm McBryde, head of the firm of that name, at Los Angeles, makers of soy foods, is dead. A sister will carry on the business.

—s b d—

Soybean is now replacing milk casein in some of the packaged construction glues.

IN THE MARKETS

● **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Inspected receipts of soybeans in June were about 10 percent below the May inspections but the quality continued to show improvement, inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. June inspections totaled 4,786 cars of which 4,548 cars classed as Yellow. June inspections brought the season's total to 66,815 cars compared with 41,700 cars October through June last season.

Period 1942-43	Total Car Lots — Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Missouri	Ohio
Oct. 1-15	3,752	702	370	75	536
Oct. 16-31	6,118	718	1,117	117	1,893
Nov. 1-15	1,554	229	596	112	716
Nov. 16-30	1,866	245	289	158	406
Dec. 1-15	1,060	331	188	319	386
Dec. 16-31	813	431	267	674	604
Jan. 1-15	684	362	202	274	381
Jan. 16-31	484	294	177	438	320
Feb. 1-15	1,132	168	219	593	218
Feb. 16-28	994	141	227	367	201
Mar. 1-15	2,138	182	486	429	245
Mar. 16-31	1,505	149	421	525	190
Apr. 1-15	1,685	189	296	446	126
Apr. 16-30	1,541	214	220	40	260
May 1-15	1,704	180	281	44	221
May 16-31	1,363	187	275	67	252
June 1-15	1,280	186	238	39	423
June 16-30	973	215	248	125	129
July 1-15	1,230	229	167	184	467
	31,876	5,354	6,284	5,026	7,974

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** By members of Institute of Shortening Mfgrs., Inc.

Week ending July 3	9,450,821
Week ending July 17	7,889,192
Week ending July 24	8,640,828
Week ending July 31	8,070,221
Week ending August 7	8,882,074

● **STOCKS.** Stocks of soybeans in commercial storage July 14 totaled 2,656,638 bu., reports the Agricultural Marketing Administration. July 20 total 2,622,938, with approximately 56.8 percent of the available commercial storage filled July 17. July 27 total 2,587,589 bu. August 3, 2,300,906, approximately 61.9 of available commercial storage filled. August 10, 1,967,374 bu.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

● **ORDERS MEAL SET ASIDE.** War Food Administration has ordered processors to set aside the remaining supply of oilseed meal produced from 1942 crops of soybeans, cottonseed and peanuts for purchase by Commodity Credit Corporation at the old ceiling prices.

The set-aside order, War Food Administration explained, will remove any tendency for meal to be held by processors or dealers in anticipation of higher prices, will permit new ceiling prices to become effective immediately without creating excessive windfall profits, and will avoid the necessity of maintaining two levels of prices in trade channels. The order will also permit Commodity Credit Corporation to secure the orderly distribution of meal produced from 1942 crop seed.

The order requires every processor in the United States to set aside for sale and delivery to the Corporation, all oilseed meal he had on hand on August 1, 1943, and all oilseed meal he produces on or after August 1 from the 1942 crop of soybeans, and, with certain exceptions, from cottonseed and peanuts grown in the calendar year 1942. The restrictions imposed by the order are to be observed without regard to the rights of creditors, existing contracts, or payments made.

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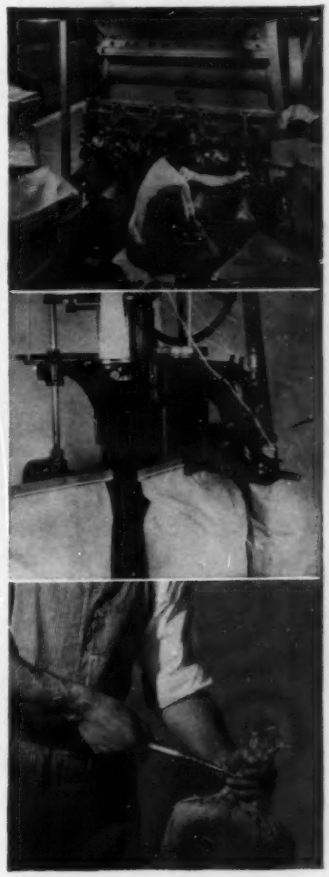

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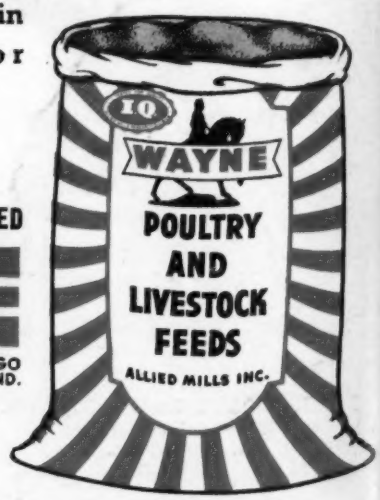

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